C.C.F. CONVENTION NUMBER

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12 CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 1st, 1933 No. 8

Regina Convention Reveals Nation-wide Expansion of C.C.F.

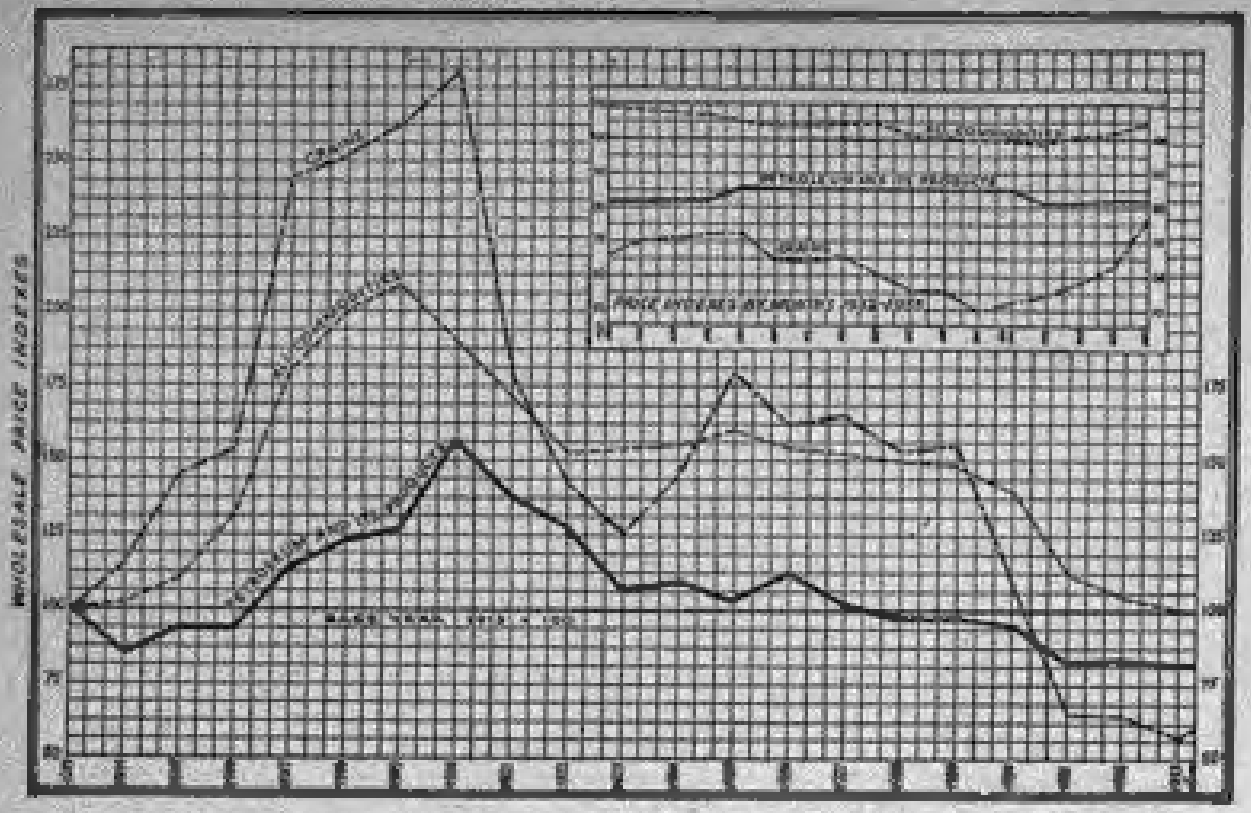
National Wheat Board Called for by U.F.A. Executive

Government Asked to Exercise Emergency Powers

Much Ground Gained, but More to Win

Alberta Wheat Pool Section

Page 10



The large chart is based upon price indexes for each year, 1913-1933. The smaller chart (inset) is based on price indexes for each month from January, 1932, to May, 1933. These charts show how petroleum prices have been consistently lower than prices of other commodities and how in May, 1933, the purchasing power of grains, in terms of petroleum products, was rapidly rising to the equivalent of 1913. The charts are based upon official Government figures.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE reports prove that prices of petroleum and its products in Canada are at their lowest levels since 1913 and have continuously during the past twenty years compared very favorably with prices of other commodities. Petroleum prices in Canada never rose proportionately with the increase in other commodity costs and from 1913 until 1930 petroleum prices were consistently lower than prices of grain.

In 1930 grain prices fell to levels lower than prices of petroleum and its products (on the 1913 basis). But between December, 1932, and May, 1933, grain prices advanced as shown in the smaller chart. It is believed that further strengthening of grain prices in June (for which the Government's official price index was not available when these charts were prepared) would bring grain prices practically to a parity with those of petroleum products; so that a bushel of grain now will buy as much in petroleum products as in 1913 and more of petroleum products than of other commodities.

In an effort to assist western farmers in their difficulties resulting from sub-normal grain prices in 1930, 1931 and 1932, Imperial Oil, Limited, announced in December, 1932, a drastic readjustment of debts owing by Prairie farmers for products supplied on credit in 1930 and 1931. Debts were readjusted on the basis of seventy-cent wheat; interest charges were cancelled until October next and interest thereafter will be at the low rate of four per cent. Thousands of letters from farmers throughout the Prairies have expressed appreciation of the Company's effort to assist them in the difficulties brought about by sub-normal prices for grains.

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EDITORIAL

THE C.C.F. PROGRAM

For the first time in Canada's recent history, a political movement in Canada is appealing to the electorate for support of a program based upon economic realities. For the first time in history a policy designed to make impossible the continued existence of poverty in the midst of plenty has been laid before the people of the Dominion by a powerful movement of a national character. The program deals with fundamentals; it marks a compromise only in non-essentials between the views of various groups which constitute the Federation. The member organizations, democratically controlled, constitutional in method, bid for power to make this program a reality.

* * *

FARCICAL PROCEDURE

Apparently the Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the vitally important subject of banking and credit policy, is to make a rapid tour through Canada, stopping for a day or two at a number of the principal cities much as the Stamp Commission on the grain trade did some years ago. The Stamp Commission, however, did give notice of its itinerary some considerable time before its sessions were held in the various cities. Those who wish to give evidence before the Banking Commission, however—in the West at least—will, it would seem, have practically none; for it is announced on August 7th that the Commission will leave Ottawa on August 9th to commence its public sessions in the West. No previous notice of its plans has been given to the public.

Such procedure is obviously farcical. It would be better were the Commission to make no pretense at all of seeking evidence from public bodies and organizations holding views differing from those of the bankers, than that it should proceed on a Cook's tour of this character. The issues raised are fundamental. They cannot be disposed of in this summary fashion without the suspicion arising that the majority of the Commission already know, in advance of the inquiry, the lines which their recommendations are to follow.

It seems to us that under the circumstances, this procedure is hardly fair to Premier Brownlee. The Premier is qualified by long experience in the field of public finance, and by his great practical ability in this field, to give good service on the Commission. As a member of it he will undoubtedly be anxious to see that the case for the socialization of the monetary system of Canada, for which the U.F.A. stands, and which the Parliamentary representatives of the Association have so ably presented in the House of Commons, shall be laid before the Commission in adequate form. He will be just as anxious, for similar reasons, that there shall be no undue haste either in the collection of evidence, or in its consideration by the Commission before the report is drafted.

The Canadian Bankers Association is continuously on the job with comparatively unlimited funds at its disposal for the purpose of preparing its defence against all critics. Every consideration of decency makes it imperative that the Commission should afford the fullest possible facilities to critics of the existing system for the adequate presentation of their views.

Mr. Brownlee has a reputation for thoroughness. He is a man of studious temperament who never allows himself to be rushed into ill-considered decisions. We feel confident that he will use his influence on the Commission to see to it that every organization in the Dominion which can make a contribution to the subject under review shall have an opportunity to do so, no matter how unorthodox that contribution may be from the bankers' standpoint.

* * *

Before the Commission has actually been organized, despatches from Ottawa are beginning to appear, supposedly inspired, predicting in general terms what its recommendations may be, and suggesting that nothing in the way of fundamental change will be considered. Such despatches may be reassuring to certain financial interests, but they are neither reassuring nor palatable to the masses of the people of Canada. We presume they are inspired from Government quarters.

Immediate Organization for Relief in Drought Areas Urged by U.F.A. Co-operative Committee

Immediate carrying out of necessary organization to supply resident farmers in dried-out areas with vegetables and cattle in the same areas with fodder, was urged upon the Alberta Government on August 2nd by the Co-operative Committee of the U.F.A., meeting in Calgary. Stress was laid on the need for organization to be completed at once, whether financial relief might or might not be involved.

The views of the Executive were laid before Premier Brownlee in a letter by Mr. Priestley, a copy of the letter being forwarded to Premier Bennett.

The drought situation was reviewed in detail by the Committee, who had authority to act for the Executive, and on the strength of the information obtained informed both Provincial and Federal Governments that a condition exists in a number of Provincial constituencies more serious than any that has been known in the past. There is an unusual demand for fodder for the moving of cattle from burnt-out regions to pastures, and in many districts in eastern and southeastern Alberta and a strip along the foothills there are practically no vegetables.

The Goose Lake line from Drumheller east; the Bassano-Empress branch, and Sutfield branch, the south half of Coronation, and Acadia, Handhills, Taber and the foothills section south of Macleod Provincial constituency are stated to be on the whole the worst areas.

It is considered that it would be better as a rule to move cattle out of drought areas while they remain in good condition, to new pastures, fodder being used to effect the removal, than to try to sustain them in the drought affected country, stated Mr. Priestley, Vice-president, in announcing the action taken.

The Committee was in conference with Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, during the day in regard to the situation, the seriousness of which he stated was fully recognized; while steps to meet it were already being taken.

Reduced Freight Rates

On representations made by the Alberta Government, the railways have granted a freight rate of two-thirds the regular rate for the movement of feed into areas where it is required, or the transportation of families and effects of farmers who arrange to move from the drought areas. The Alberta Government absorbs one-third of the freight rate, leaving one-third to be provided for. At present this must be met by the farmer, but the Federal Government has been asked to bear this share of the cost, and in the event of their doing so as in former years, a refund will be made to the farmer. The reduced rate applies on two carloads of cattle and horses and other farm animals, while in addition a flat car will be provided in cases where houses can be moved in sections, and the farmers wish to move them.

Grain Damaged by Frost

Hon. George Hoadley recently called a conference in High River between farmers whose grain has been damaged by frost and ranchers who require feed for their stock. It is estimated that the farmers in the areas affected have 30,000 tons of wheat to sell for feed. P. Burns, in behalf of the ranchers, contended that from $2.50 to $3 a ton was the outside price they could afford to pay; but this was considered far too little by farmers. The settlement is left to individual arrangement, but the meeting proved of much value in bringing the farmers and ranchers together for consideration of their needs. Frank Watt, Mayor of High River, presided.

The ranchers wish the wheat to be cut and bound, or left in swaths. Mowing and raking is not considered satisfactory as it causes dirt to be mixed with the grain. Some farmers prefer to sell their grain standing. The ranchers will move their cattle on to the farms, and water facilities and shelter are an important consideration.

New U.F.A. Co-operative

The Spirit River U.F.A. District Co-operative Association was formed at a meeting held at Spirit River on July 21st. W. Cassie was elected president, F. Keith, vice-president; J. K. Smith (Spirit River) secretary and manager, with W. Argo as an additional member of the executive. The association will take in the territory from the Peace River in the north to Saddle Mountains in the south and from the Smoky River in the east to the boundary of British Columbia in the west. It was agreed that all supplies handled would be sold at competitive prices, the profits to be returned to the Locals in the form of dividends, and that as soon as possible the regulation be enforced of selling to members only. The purchase of twine was left to the executive. Representatives were present from the following Locals: Spirit River, Spirit Valley, White Mountain, Broncho Creek, Prestville, Silverwood, Chinook Valley and Blueberry.

The last meeting of Tomahawk U.F.A. Local received with great interest the report of E. W. Terry, president of the Stony Plain Constituency U.F.A. Co-operative Association. This Local is giving strong support to the purchase of Red Head gas and oils and Holland Twine, which is greatly aided by the Tomahawk and District Co-op. lending the use of their warehouse.

Action taken by the U.F.A. Executive, calling for the setting up of a National Wheat Board, is reported on page 26. General news of the Organization will be found on page 28.

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

BINDER TWINE

Commercial agents are actively canvassing in many farming districts. No doubt the crop failure in certain sections will result in more activity in others. Loyal members of the U.F.A. may be relied upon to give their patronage to their own organization in preference. Remember that many of the facilities and privileges now offered, and especially the keenness of commercial firms to give the farmer service in this commodity, are to a large extent due to the fact that the farmers' own organizations are in the business. Remember also that Holland Extra Prime Binder Twine is equal to the best twine made. The manufacturers have steadily improved it in every way to meet the needs of the Canadian trade. If any special inducements to secure your business are offered kindly write U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association.

OILS

Now is the time to get ready for harvest business in oils. The service of the Great West Distributors is becoming more and more efficient each month and the quality of the Red Head products is creating increasing satisfaction. Make sure that your Local receives credit for all oil purchases, fuels or lubricants which you purchase from any Red Head agent or bulk plant of the company. The dividends will be practical proof of the value of your farm organization. If you have any difficulties write us at Central Office.

B. C. APPLES

Information received by the Committee is to the effect that the crop of apples in British Columbia is about two-thirds that of last year, which was a record. Connections have already been established with the growers, and our plans are laid to bring to you the best B.C. fruit at reasonable prices. Co-operation in this as in the case of other commodities entails some work on the part of the consumer. Heads of families and other farmers who are interested should see that their Locals take action immediately, and report to the Co-operative Committee at the U.F.A. Central Office.

C.C.F. Program Can Be Realized by Constitutional Means

How the Various Sections in the Federation Program Can Be Made Effective

An Address by Frank R. Scott, Professor of Law at McGill University, at Regina, July 20th, 1933

The various sections of the C.C.F. Program to which Professor Scott makes reference in the address reported below, are printed in full on page 8 and following pages of this issue.

Can the great social transformation which the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation plans to bring about be effected by constitutional means, or does the constitution of Canada bar the way to the reconstruction of our economic and social institutions?

Some opponents of the C.C.F. movement, including Premier Bennett, have suggested that the program of the Federation cannot be realised by constitutional and peaceful means. Professor Frank R. Scott, who occupies the chair of law at McGill University—a distinguished Canadian, who himself took an active part in the preparation of the program—showed, in an address in Regina during the week of the first Annual Convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, that the attainment of the objectives of the Federation in a constitutional manner is not only possible, but that, given the support of the Canadian people, no serious difficulty need stand in the way.

Professor Scott, who is a son of Canon Scott, known to ex-servicemen and others as the beloved chaplain of the First Division and later senior chaplain of the Canadian Corps during the Great War, is one of a number of Rhodes scholars who are taking an active part in the L.S.R. and C.C.F. movements. He was a delegate to the convention from the Province of Quebec.

Powers Under B.N.A. Act

The constitution of Canada is the British North America Act, and under this act the powers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments are defined, and provision is made for the protection of the rights of minorities. (The maintenance of the rights of minorities is, of course, specifically guaranteed in the C.C.F. manifesto.) Professor Scott stated that as the constitution stands today, it is possible to go much further in social reconstruction than the opponents of the movement are prepared to admit.

He said further that to deal with matters of national emergency, a Dominion Government may invoke the special act passed during the war. Upon the Governor-General attaching his signature to a declaration that a national emergency exists, this measure can again be brought into operation.

Power to Create Planning Commission

Dealing in turn with various sections of the C.C.F. program, the speaker showed the exact bearing of the B.N.A. Act upon these sections. Full power to set up a Planning Commission as proposed in Section 1, he showed exists under the law. Commissions for various purposes are frequently set up by Dominion Governments, and the establishment of the Planning Commission will follow precedent.

Socialization of Finance

The socialization of finance, called for in Section 2 of the program, would involve the taking over of the charters of the banks and the formation of a national bank for Canada. This could be carried out without any amendment of the B.N.A. Act, as authority in the matter rests with the Dominion Government. The taking over of insurance institutions which hold Dominion charters would present no great difficulty to a Dominion Government.

Section 3 calls for socialization of the major services, etc., and would require action by the Dominion, Provincial and municipal authorities in the various fields over which they have jurisdiction. Transportation, in so far as it is interprovincial, and telegraphs as an interprovincial service, could be taken over by the Dominion. Electric power, in general, could be handled best by the Provinces and localities, Professor Scott believed. The socialization of natural resources, such as oil, etc., now under Provincial control in all the Provinces, would be a Provincial matter. Such services as milk and bread could be controlled Provincially, or by co-operative organizations or municipalities.

Labor Code

Going on to deal with the section of the program (Section 7) which pledges the Federation to establish a national Labor Code "to secure for the worker minimum income and leisure; insurance covering illness, accident, old age and unemployment; freedom of association and effective participation in the management of his industry or profession," Professor Scott discussed the bearing of the B.N.A. Act upon these matters. Under the act the Governments of the various Provinces were given sole authority to enact legislation concerning "property and civil rights." The act was passed in 1867, and since that time new needs for legislation have arisen as a result of Canada's economic development—needs which the Fathers of Confederation could not have anticipated. When the Privy Council had been appealed to, to ascertain where authority to enact legislation to meet these changing conditions lay, it had for the most part ruled that the legislation came under the heading of "property and civil rights," and was therefore under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments. Thus the powers of the Provinces had been greatly increased. Most of the matters dealt with in the C.C.F. program under the heading of "Labor Code," had been declared to be matters for the Provinces to deal with. The position was not an altogether satisfactory one; because when one Province adopted advanced legislation, for the protection of labor or for social insurance in any form, capital tended to flow to other Provinces where such advanced legislation had not been enacted, and where, in consequence, it was possible to obtain labor at lower cost. The difficulties arising in this way, however, Professor Scott did not think insuperable. In fact, there were numerous instances in which they had been overcome. Authority to provide for old age pensions, for example, had been stated to reside with the Provincial Governments; yet old age pensions legislation had now been made uniform in almost all the Provinces, under the provisions of the act passed by the Dominion Government, which the Provinces at their own option could bring into operation or not as they might see fit.

Professor Scott discussed at length the important section of the program (nine), which provides for amendment of the B.N.A. Act "without infringing upon racial or religious minority rights and legitimate Provincial claims to autonomy, so as to give the Dominion Government adequate powers to deal effectively with urgent economic problems which are essentially national in scope," and which also pledges the C.C.F. to abolition of the Canadian Senate.

Amendment of B.N.A. Act

To amend the B.N.A. Act, the speaker pointed out, there was still required the formal sanction of the Imperial Parliament. On several occasions the act had been amended by the simple process of the adoption first of a resolution by the Canadian Parliament upon which the Imperial Parliament acted. It was also of interest to note that although under the B.N.A. Act the subsidies to be paid to the Provinces by the Dominion were definitely fixed, these subsidies had been changed by our own Government, without reference to Westminster.

As to educational privileges conferred on the Provinces, there was no proposal in the C.C.F. program that these should be touched; and as to the official status of the French language, which also it was not proposed to change, Professor Scott hoped that not only would the use of French not be curtailed, but that it would actually be extended.

Speaking of the proposal to abolish the Canadian Senate, Professor Scott said that this body was admittedly "one of the weakest second chambers ever devised." This was the expressed opinion of authorities whose interest in the matter was purely academic, who had no reason for being in any way prejudiced. Yet the power of the Canadian Senate was as great in lawmaking as that of the House of Commons; and under the constitution of Canada there was no way of overcoming a deadlock between Senate and Commons. In many other countries which had the system of second chambers means of overcoming a deadlock existed.

Discussing the role of Senators as lawmakers, the speaker stated that more of the members of that body were over 80 than under 50. The tendency of the old was to resist the changes necessary to meet changing conditions. The Senate had been designed to protect minorities, but in fact failed to serve any such pur-

(Continued on page 27)

Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Appeals for Power to the People of Canada

Regina Convention Reveals Nation-wide Character of Rapidly Expanding Movement Which Aims, by Constitutional Means, to Set Up Economic System Based on the Supplying of Human Needs

By the EDITOR

To have been transformed in the brief space of twelve months from an experimental association of Farmer and Labor and kindred groups confined almost entirely to the West, into a national movement based upon a rapidly growing body of public opinion alike in the great manufacturing cities and the long established farming communities of Ontario, and upon organized groups at the chief seat of Canada's financial government in Montreal and in other parts of Quebec, as well as on the Western Plains and in the fertile inland valleys and mining areas and commercial centres of British Columbia; to have extended its influence at the other extremity of Canada even into the Provinces on the Atlantic seaboard which are traditionally least favorably disposed to change; to have done all this and to have won from opponents the flattering acknowledgement that its bid for power must be taken seriously—this, in brief, has been the history of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, whose Convention, held in Regina from July 19th to 21st inclusive, marked the first milestone on the road to the realization of its program.

Representatives of the pioneer farmers' organizations of Canada, ageing veterans of the Labor and Socialist movements, the best years of whose lives have been spent in what must often have seemed hopeless efforts to break down prejudice and prepare through education the way to "a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated," found rising and co-operating with them in the work of the Convention young trained men, several of them Rhodes Scholars, who in their late twenties and early thirties occupy chairs in economics and law and ethics in great universities. These men are not less eager than the rest to dedicate their energies to the chief task of our day—the replacement of a disintegrating capitalism by an economic system in which it shall no longer be possible for poverty to exist in the midst of abundance. One felt that Cecil Rhodes had builded perhaps better than he knew; and yet that the "economic planning" to "supersede unregulated private enterprise and competition" would have appealed to a mind swift in innovation and not incapable of social vision, though corrupted by a strident and shallow imperialism.

Taking part in the Convention in addition to the groups already named, were not a few quite young people, some of them barely out of their 'teens, who showed a very clear understanding of the purposes of the Federation and will enter upon the special task which will be theirs—to assist in mobilizing groups of young Canadians as integral parts of the organizations which form the Federation—with boundless enthusiasm.

The "Brain Trust"

If before they assembled in Regina some members of the National Council were inclined to fear that the professors from the Eastern Universities might prove a drag on the wheel, through overcaution in their counsels, (and it is no secret that some members did) such fears were quickly dispelled. In fact, these members were surprised to discover and generous in confessing that the professors who were mainly responsible for the drafting of the Manifesto (between twenty and thirty in all) were more advanced and clear-cut in their social thinking than themselves.

Contact in some cases with the radical thought which is coming to be associated with Oxford, and a clear-eyed appraisal of the economic realities of today are rapidly bringing the best thinkers in the universities of Canada to a realization of the need for fundamental change. Perhaps I should state here that the men from the faculties of the universities who actually attended the meetings of the Council and the Convention were Messrs. F. R. Scott of the Department of Law and Eugene Forsey of the Department of Economics at McGill, King Gordon (a son of "Ralph Connor"), of the Department of Christian Ethics at the United Theological College, McGill, and J. F. Parkinson of the Department of Economics, Toronto. Others, such as Messrs. Underhill and Cassidy, who are active in the L.S.R. or the Federation, were unable to attend. May I add that Graham Spry, another Rhodes scholar well known in the West, and now publisher of the *Farmers' Sun*, Ottawa, came to the Convention post haste from Britain where he had been attending a number of important conferences and interviewing personalities connected with advanced movements for social reconstruction in that country. He was in a position to place at the disposal of the officers of the Federation much vital information.

Mayor McAra's Welcome

It is impossible in the space available to give more than a sketchy outline of the proceedings during a Convention lasting three days. The gathering was officially welcomed by Mayor McAra of Regina, who, in behalf of the city, placed the large civic assembly hall and committee rooms at the disposal of the delegates free of charge. Mayor McAra, himself not an adherent of the C.C.F. movement, set an example which the leaders of the old political parties of Canada well might note, when he declared that a movement such as ours seeking to attain its ends by peaceful and constitutional means, can perform a legitimate function in the public life of Canada.

President's Address

Mr. Woodsworth, in his opening address, recalled the fact that a year ago he had ventured to suggest that the modest gathering in Calgary which marked the beginning of the C.C.F. might prove of greater significance for Canada than the elaborately staged conference at Ottawa. Today the public was not much interested in the meagre results of the Imperial Conference. A world Economic Conference was meeting. Did it seem too fantastic to suggest that "perhaps this Convention in Regina may mean more to the people of Canada than the much-heralded and widely-reported conclave in London?" To believe this was not to be indifferent to the importance of either Imperial or international affairs. Undoubtedly we should profit by the experience of other nations, but in Canada we must work out our own salvation in our own way. "We are confident," Mr. Woodsworth declared in concluding, "that we are in the line of progress—that time and tide are with us. If our movement is to be successful, it must bear—as we think it does—something of the character of a religious crusade. Only thus can we overcome the danger of being swayed by personal ambition or by the hope of immediate success. Only thus can we rally the masses to struggle for a better future for themselves and their children. Before us lies a great opportunity. Let us be equal to our task!"

The C.C.F. "Campaign Funds"

The financial statement presented by Mr. Priestley as National Secretary showed that, so far as the national office is concerned, the work of a year in which the C.C.F. has given an effective challenge to both old parties and the financial powers behind them was carried out on a total income from all sources of $750.24 and that there remained a balance in the bank of $46.43, with some $347 owing to the U.F.A. for stenographic and similar services. A much larger income is imperatively needed. At the same time it occurred to the writer that the unique character of the C.C.F. was revealed in the astonishing expansion which has been found possible in the face of an almost total lack of funds. Much unpaid labor, much unmet personal expense, on the part of those who have carried out the work of organization in many parts of Canada, is represented in that financial statement. Only a movement based on disinterested service and appealing strongly to great masses of citizens, could have made progress under such conditions. Of course, important work has also been done by the Provincial

Councils, is the raising of funds for Provincial purposes.

Violent Action Condemned

Discussion of the program was the occasion of several keen debates. The first, on the opening day, served to make one essential point in the policy of the Federation unmistakeably clear. It was proposed, in an amendment to the preamble, to strike out a sentence reading "We do not believe in change by violent means." The sponsors, a delegate from Toronto and one from British Columbia, ably contended for its deletion, in speeches which indicated that they themselves did not advocate violence, but believed it would be resorted to by those who control the present system. But the Convention would have nothing to do with even well-intentioned tampering with a proviso which in one respect goes to the root of C.C.F. policy. Non-violence is of the essence of the Manifesto and Program. The amendment was given short shrift, only three or four votes being mustered in its support.

Another important debate took place on the section dealing with Social Ownership, when objection was taken to any compensation being given for resources restored to the community and industrial enterprises taken over. In the section as adopted the need for a measure of compensation in the case of individuals and institutions is recognized. Miss Macphail was particularly insistent on this point, but there was never any serious doubt that such a provision was desired by a majority of the Convention. The Alberta delegates were a unit on the question, as were the Ontario Farmers and the men from the universities. The Alberta delegation, representing farmers and labor, showed practically a solid front on every issue. No other Provincial section was more efficiently co-ordinated.

Agriculture

The lengthy section on agriculture which finally passed the Convention, almost without opposition, was in its main features the work of the representatives of the U.F.O. It is a very important section, and can be read in full in the Manifesto. At the suggestion of Mr. Caldwell, leader of the Farmer-Labor group in Saskatchewan, the non-agricultural delegates left this section in the hands of the farmers' representatives. Very few votes were recorded against its adoption in the form decided on.

The Section on Finance

One of the dramatic moments of the Convention, and, to the writer, a moment of supreme significance, was that in which Captain Elmore Philpott, climbing to the platform with the aid of two sticks which he has always carried since he was severely wounded in the Great War, moved the adoption of the section on finance. I am persuaded that no progress whatsoever can be made in the practical construction of a tolerable economic system until the monetary system has been socialized. "The real fight against capitalism," said Captain Philpott, "will probably come in respect to the socialization of finance. If there is any compromise anywhere, at least let there be no whittling down in this. We must hew to the line, let the Sir Herbert Holts fall where they may."

I cannot deal with the personalities of the Convention at this time, but if I could I should wish to discuss that of Captain Philpott, former Liberal, former member of the Editorial staff of the Toronto Globe, who is today one of the most uncompromising of supporters of the C.C.F., as well as one of the ablest, and a bold champion of freedom of speech in its widest sense whom even the hard-boiled cohorts of General Draper, chief of police of Toronto, do not dare to deny his constitutional rights.

Woodsworth Re-elected

To Mr. Woodsworth's inspiring leadership and wise counsel, to his self-effacing and disinterested devotion to the movement, his willingness to compromise in non-essentials and rigid adherence to principle in essentials, all who know him well can pay tribute. A day or so before the election of officers he modestly stated that he had been inclined to feel that with the movement successfully launched his work was done. But there was no question about that. Upon being nominated, Mr. Gardiner immediately withdrew, with a well-deserved eulogy of Mr. Woodsworth, and Mr. Garland took a similar course. Mr. Woodsworth's unanimous election was the occasion of a demonstration, in which the Convention found occasion to express its appreciation of Mrs. Woodsworth, to whose many willing sacrifices in order that he might devote his energies freely to his public work he attested in his speech of acceptance.

A visitor to the Convention passed a note to the writer: "The U.F.A. has done one thing among others—it has trained a good chairman." Mr. Garland, by his tact and wit and fairness, and firmness when the occasion demanded it, presided over the Convention to the delighted satisfaction of all who attended. To him, and to Mr. Priestley, who, as Secretary, had the most difficult task of all, to whose organizational work before and during the Convention so much of its success was due, the delegates and visitors paid a very sincere tribute before the Convention closed.

Inclusive of the members of the National Council and nine members of the House of Commons, who were delegates ex-officio, the Convention was attended by 133 accredited delegates, and there was a large attendance of visitors. Apart from the ex-officio delegates, Ontario had 45, Saskatchewan 21, Alberta 17, Manitoba 17, British Columbia 16, and Quebec 5. The Alberta delegation included all members of the U.F.A. Executive (Messrs. Sutherland, MacLeod and Church and Mrs. Price), Mrs. Ross and Mr. Skinner, and Messrs. W. H. Shield, Donald MacLeod and Chester Rossing, members of the Legislature. The Canadian Labor Party in Alberta was represented by F. J. White, M.L.A., and Miss Amelia Turner (Calgary), James East, Elmer Roper and Walter Mesta (Edmonton), Andrew Smeaton, M.L.A., of Lethbridge, and Messrs. Bellamy of Edson and Simpson of Medicine Hat.

Very good reports were sent out from the press table, and many daily newspapers which have the Canadian Press service at their disposal devoted much space to the proceedings. The *Toronto Star* had its own correspondent, and published a couple of pages or so of Convention news every day. As published in the Alberta dailies, however, the reports were generally skimpy, and one in the *Calgary Herald*, upon which that paper based an editorial attack on the Federation, contained an incorrect account of the section of the Constitution dealing with discipline.

Other features of the Convention will be dealt with in our next issue.

National Council of the C.C.F.

Chairman—James S. Woodsworth, M.P., Winnipeg.

Secretary-Treasurer — Norman F. Priestley, Calgary.

British Columbia—Angus MacInnis, M.P., Vancouver; George R. Williams, Kamloops; W. A. Pritchard, Vancouver.

Alberta—Robert Gardiner, M.P., Excel; William Irvine, M.P., Wetaskiwin; Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton.

Saskatchewan — Mrs. Sophia Dixon, Unity; M. J. Coldwell, Regina; George H. Williams, Semans.

Manitoba— Miss Beatrice Brigden, Winnipeg; John Queen, M.L.A. Winnipeg; S. J. Farmer, M.L.A., Winnipeg.

Ontario — Miss A. Macphail, M.P., Ceylon; Capt. J. Elmore Philpott, Bronte; Thomas Cruden, Toronto.

Quebec—J. L. Whitty, Montreal; Ald. Jos. Schubert, Montreal; Lloyd Almond, Montreal.

EXECUTIVE OF COUNCIL

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Chairman, Winnipeg, Man.

Norman F. Priestley, Sec'y-Treas., Calgary, Alta.

Robert Gardiner, M.P., Excel, Alta.

George H. Williams, Semans, Sask.

Angus MacInnis, M.P., Vancouver, B.C.

Capt. J. Elmore Philpott, Bronte, Ont.

J. L. Whitty, Montreal, Que.

Notes by the Way

By the EDITOR

Reports which by reason of their source cannot be dismissed entirely are being circulated in Conservative circles, to the effect that a general Federal election is probable this year, possibly in November. It is advisable to be prepared.

* * *

The Right Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Liberal leader, after slapping the Conservative party, figuratively speaking, lightly on the wrist, turns the broadside of his attack on the C.C.F., while Dr. Manion, for the moment chief Conservative spokesman, employing for the most part similar terms, deals gently with Mr. King and turns his heavy guns upon the new movement.

The press reports would appear to indicate that Mr. King and Dr. Manion pick their arguments and bogies out of the same bag.

* * *

When leaders of the two old parties deem it expedient to concentrate their fire not on each other but on the C.C.F., it becomes clear that the Federation has arrived as a national force, feared by the financial government of Canada which controls both.

Manifesto and Program of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

As Adopted by the First Annual Convention of the Federation at Regina, July 19th to 21st, 1933

PRINCIPLE

The C.C.F. is a federation of organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the principle regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profits.

We aim to replace the present capitalist system, with its inherent injustice and inhumanity, by a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated, in which economic planning will supersede unregulated private enterprise and competition, and in which genuine democratic self government, based upon economic equality, will be possible. The present order is marked by glaring inequalities of wealth and opportunity, by chaotic waste and instability; and in an age of plenty it condemns the great mass of the people to poverty and insecurity. Power has become more and more concentrated into the hands of a small irresponsible minority of financiers and industrialists and to their predatory interests the majority are habitually sacrificed. When private profit is the main stimulus to economic effort, our society oscillates between periods of feverish prosperity in which the main benefits go to speculators and profiteers, and of catastrophic depression, in which the common man's normal state of insecurity and hardship is accentuated. We believe that these evils can be removed only in a planned and socialized economy in which our natural resources and the principal means of production and distribution are owned, controlled and operated by the people.

The new social order at which we aim is not one in which individuality will be crushed out by a system of regimentation. Nor shall we interfere with cultural rights of racial or religious minorities. What we seek is a proper collective organization of our economic resources such as will make possible a much greater degree of leisure and a much richer individual life for every citizen.

This social and economic transformation can be brought about by political action, through the election of a government inspired by the ideal of a Co-operative Commonwealth and supported by a majority of the people. We do not believe in change by violent means. We consider that both the old parties in Canada are the instruments of capitalist interests and cannot serve as agents of social reconstruction and that, whatever the superficial differences between them, they are bound to carry on government in accordance with the dictates of the big business interests who finance them. The C.C.F. aims at political power in order to put an end to this capitalist domination of our political life. It is a democratic movement, a federation of farmer, labor and socialist organizations, financed by its own members and seeking to achieve its ends solely by constitutional methods. It appeals for support to all who believe that the time has come for a far-reaching reconstruction of our economic and political institutions and who are willing to work together for the carrying out of the following policies:

(The fourteen items in the program are printed below in italics, followed, in each case, by detailed explanatory paragraphs, as adopted by the Convention.)

1. PLANNING.

The establishment of a planned, socialized, economic order, to make possible the most efficient development of the national resources and the most equitable distribution of the national income.

The first step in this direction will be the setting up of a National Planning Commission consisting of a small body of economists, statisticians and engineers assisted by an appropriate technical staff.

The task of the Commission will be to plan for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services necessary to the efficient functioning of the economy; to co-ordinate the activities of the socialized industries; to provide for a satisfactory balance between the producing and consuming power; and to carry on continuous research into all branches of the national economy in order to acquire the detailed information necessary to efficient planning.

The Commission will be responsible to the Cabinet and will work in co-operation with the Managing Boards of the Socialized Industries.

It is now certain that in every industrial country, some form of planning will replace the disintegrating capitalist system. The C.C.F. will provide that in Canada the planning shall be done, not by a small group of capitalist magnates in their own interests, but by public servants, acting in the public interest and responsible to the people as a whole.

2. SOCIALIZATION OF FINANCE.

Socialization of all financial machinery —banking, currency, credit, and insurance—to make possible the effective control of currency, credit and prices and the supplying of new productive equipment for socially desirable purposes.

Planning by itself will be of little use if the public authority has not the power to carry its plans into effect. Such power will require the control of finance and of all those vital industries and services, which, if they remain in private hands, can be used to thwart or corrupt the will of the public authority. Control of finance is the first step to the control of the whole economy. The chartered banks must be socialized and removed from the control of private profit-seeking interests; and the national banking system thus established must have at its head a Central Bank to control the flow of credit and the general price level and to regulate foreign exchange operations. A National Investment Board must also be set up, working in co-operation with the socialized banking system, to mobilize and direct the unused surpluses of production for socially desirable purposes as determined by the Planning Commission.

Insurance Companies which provide one of the main channels for the investment of individual savings, and which under their present competitive organization, charge needlessly high premiums for the social services that they render, must also be socialized.

3. SOCIAL OWNERSHIP.

Socialization (Dominion, Provincial or Municipal) of transportation, communications, electric power, and all other industries and services essential to social planning, and their operation under the general direction of the Planning Commission by competent management free from day to day political interference.

Public utilities must be operated for the public benefit and not for the private profit of a small group of owners or financial manipulators. Our natural resources must be developed by the same methods. Such a program means the continuance and extension of the public ownership enterprises in which most governments in Canada have already gone some distance. Only by such public ownership, operating in a planned economy, can our main industries be saved from the wasteful competition or the ruinous over-development and over-capitalization which are the inevitable outcome of capitalism. Only in a regime of public ownership and operation will the full benefits accruing from centralized

control and mass production be passed on to the consuming public.

Transportation, communications and electric power must come first in a list of industries to be socialized. Others, such as mining, pulp and paper and the distribution of milk, bread, coal and gasoline, in which exploitation, waste, or financial malpractices are particularly prominent, must next be brought under social ownership and operation.

In restoring to the community its natural resources and in taking over industries enterprises from private into public control, we do not propose any policy of outright confiscation. What we desire is the most stable and equitable transition to the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is impossible to decide the policies to be followed in particular cases in an uncertain future, but we insist upon certain broad principles. The welfare of the community must take supremacy over the claims of private wealth. In times of war human life has been conscripted. Should economic circumstances call for it, conscription of wealth would be more justifiable. We recognize the need for compensation in the case of individuals and institutions which must receive adequate maintenance during the transitional period before the planned economy becomes fully operative. But a C.C.F. government will not play the role of rescuing bankrupt private concerns for the benefit of promoters and of stock and bond holders. It will not pile up a dead weight burden of unremunerative debt which represents claims upon the public treasury of a functionless owner class.

The management of publicly owned enterprises will be vested in boards who will be appointed for their competence in the industry and will conduct each particular enterprise on efficient economic lines. The machinery of management may well vary from industry to industry, but the rigidity of Civil Service rules should be avoided and likewise the evils of the patronage system as exemplified in so many departments of the Government today. Workers in these public industries must be free to organize in trade unions and must be given the right to participate in the management of the industry.

4. AGRICULTURE.

Security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm on conditions to be laid down by individual Provinces; insurance against unavoidable crop failure; removal of the tariff burden from the operations of agriculture; encouragement of producers' and consumers' co-operatives; the restoration and maintenance of an equitable relationship between prices of agricultural products and those of other commodities and services; and improving the efficiency of export trade in farm products.

The security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm, which is imperilled by the present disastrous situation of the whole industry, together with adequate social insurance, ought to be guaranteed under equitable conditions.

The prosperity of agriculture, the greatest Canadian industry, depends upon a rising volume of purchasing power of the masses in Canada for all farm goods consumed at home, and upon the maintenance of large scale exports of the staple commodities at satisfactory prices or equitable commodity exchange.

The intense depression in agriculture today is a consequence of the general world crisis caused by the normal workings of the capitalistic system, resulting in: (1) Economic nationalism expressing itself in tariff barriers and other restrictions of world trade; (2) The decreased purchasing power of unemployed and under-employed workers and of the Canadian people in general; (3) The exploitation of both primary producers and consumers by monopolistic corporations who absorb a great proportion of the selling price of farm products. (This last is true for example of the distribution of milk and dairy products, the packing industry and milling).

The immediate cause of agricultural depression is the catastrophic fall in the world prices of foodstuffs as compared with other prices, this fall being in large measure due to the deflation of currency and credit. To counteract the worst effect of this the internal price level should be raised so that the farmers' purchasing power may be restored.

We propose therefore:

(1) The improvement of the position of the farmer by the increase of purchasing power made possible by the social control of the financial system. This control must be directed towards the increase of employment as laid down elsewhere and towards raising the prices of farm commodities by appropriate credit and foreign exchange policies.

(2) Whilst the family farm is the accepted basis for agricultural production in Canada, the position of the farmer may be much improved by:

(a) The extension of consumers' co-operatives for the purchase of farm supplies and domestic requirements; and

(b) The extension of co-operative institutions for the processing and marketing of farm products.

Both of the foregoing to have suitable state encouragment and assistance.

(3) The adoption of a planned system of agricultural development based upon scientific soil surveys directed towards better land utilization and a scientific policy of agricultural development for the whole of Canada.

(4) The substitution for the present system of foreign trade of a system of import and export boards to improve the efficiency of overseas marketing, to control prices, and to integrate the foreign trade policy with the requirements of the national economic plans

5. EXTERNAL TRADE.

The regulation in accordance with the National plan of external trade through import and export boards.

Canada is dependent on external sources of supply for many of her essential requirements of raw materials and manufactured products. These she can obtain only by large exports of the goods she is best fitted to produce. The strangling of our export trade by insane protectionist policies must be brought to an end. But the old controversies between free traders and protectionists are now largely obsolete. In a world of nationally organized economies Canada must organize the buying and selling of her main imports and exports under public boards and take steps to regulate the flow of less important commodities by a system of licenses. By so doing she will be enabled to make the best trade agreements possible with foreign countries, put a stop to the exploitation of both primary producer and ultimate consumer, make possible the co-ordination of internal processing, transportation and marketing of farm products, and facilitate the establishment of stable prices for such export commodities.

6. CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

The encouragement by the public authority of both producers' and consumers' co-operative institutions.

In agriculture, as already mentioned, the primary producer can receive a larger net revenue through co-operative organization of purchases and marketing. Similarly in retail distribution of staple commodities such as milk, there is room for development both of public municipal operation and of consumers' co-operatives, and such co-operative organization can be extended into wholesale distribution and into manufacturing. Co-operative enterprises should be assisted by the state through appropriate legislation and through the provision of adequate credit facilities.

7. LABOR CODE.

A National Labor Code to secure for the worker maximum income and leisure, insurance covering illness, accident, old age, and unemployment, freedom of association and effective participation in the management of his industry or profession.

The spectre of poverty and insecurity which still haunts every worker, though technological developments have made possible a high standard of living for everyone, is a disgrace which must be removed from our civilization. The community must organize its resources to effect progressive reduction of the hours of work in accordance with technological development and to provide a constantly rising standard of life to everyone who is willing to work. A labor code must be developed which will include state regulation of all wages, equal reward and equal opportunity of advancement for equal services, irrespective of sex, measures to guarantee the right to work or the right to maintenance through stabilization of employment and through unemployment insurance, social insurance to protect workers and their families against the hazards of sickness, death, industrial accident and old age, limitations of hours of work and protection of health and safety in industry. Both wages and insurance benefits should be varied in accordance with family needs.

In addition workers must be guaranteed the undisputed right to freedom of association, and they should be encouraged and assisted by the state to organize themselves in trade unions. By means of collective agreements and participation in works councils, the workers can achieve fair working rules and share in the control of industry and professions; and their organizations will be indispensable elements in a system of genuine industrial democracy.

The labor code should be uniform throughout the country. But the achievement of this end is difficult so long as jurisdiction over labor legislation under the B.N.A. Act is mainly in the hands of the Provinces. It is urgently necessary, therefore, that the B.N.A. Act be amended to make such a national labor code possible.

8. SOCIALIZED HEALTH SERVICES.

Publicly organized health, hospital and medical services.

With the advance of medical science, the maintenance of a healthy population has become a function for which every civilized community should undertake responsibility. Health services should be made at least as freely available as are

(Continued on page 22)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Much Ground Gained, But More to Win

Two years ago the Alberta Wheat Pool came before its membership and the grain growers of Alberta in general with an appeal for support for Alberta Pool elevators as the only method of assuring the permanence in this Province of a grower-controlled grain handling system owned by the grain producers of this Province.

At that time a serious situation confronted this organization. Every effort was being made to undermine its stability, and serious reflections regarding its financial status were circulated throughout the Province. No organization, public or private, has had to face such a solidified widespread attack.

The common sense and loyalty of the Alberta grain growers inspired thousands of them to rally to the support of the organization they had founded and fostered. This support has continued during the interval with the result that today the Alberta Pool and Pool Elevators is in an infinitely better position, both financially and in the morale of its membership. In fact the financial recovery of the organization has been such as to merit public praise from the *Financial Post*, of Toronto, who have always been extremely critical of our Pool organizations. The financial position of the Alberta Pool compares very favorably with the financial position of any of the private grain and elevator companies who have published financial statements.

The Alberta Pool is under no illusion as to the basic cause of this improvement. It is due to the loyalty of a membership which will not be beaten and to the patronage of non-members who appreciate the objectives of this co-operative and approve of its business policies and methods. With such support progress is inevitable.

Once again the Wheel of Time has brought around another harvesting season. Unfortunately large portions of our Province have felt the devastating hand of drought this year and the disappointment and discouragement of small returns will visit a large number of grain growers. With its close contacts throughout the countryside the Alberta Pool feels and understands the tragedy of the situation in which many farm families find themselves.

There will be keen competition for grain handlings this coming year. Every trick and artifice will be used to induce Pool elevator patrons to deliver their grain elsewhere. This organization is confident that the bulk of the membership will not be disconcerted but will steadily pursue the path towards the objective they set out to achieve.

Alberta Pool Elevators are owned by Alberta farmers, and represent an exceedingly valuable property. But aside from the physical value of the property and the equity therein of a large number of Alberta grain growers, the presence and continuation in business of this grower-controlled co-operative system has meant a great deal for the growers in the way of protection and better marketing conditions. This is a matter of primary importance as most of the "old guard," at least, know full well.

So Alberta Pool Elevators once again come to the grain growers of this Province and ask for their support, confident that its record will find favor in the eyes of rural Alberta, and believing that its usefulness as a farmers' organization has not diminished in the slightest. Humanity may or may not be on the eve of brighter times, but in any event whatever the outcome of the present crisis is, nothing can now be gained by relinquishing the laborious efforts of a generation.

* * *

1933-34 VOLUNTARY WHEAT POOL

It has been decided to operate a Voluntary Wheat Pool for the coming season along similar lines to that of the past year, whereby any Pool member may decide for himself as to whether he wishes to deliver all or any portion of his wheat on the pooling basis, or to market all or any portion of it on the open market.

It has also been decided that no deductions will be made for elevator or commercial reserve purposes or for re-payment of the 1929 overpayment from the selling price of wheat delivered for pooling during the coming year, or from proceeds of any grain marketed through Pool facilities.

The initial payment on deliveries to the 1933-34 Pool has been set, for the time being, at 25c basis One Northern in store Vancouver.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Henry Wallace, the new secretary of agriculture in [illegible] of any class of people without facing the undesirable [illegible]

WHAT STARTED BETTER TIMES

[illegible] has been [illegible] of North America [illegible] is being well evidenced right now. The United States [illegible] stated. The United States boosts wheat and corn [illegible] been preaching the doctrine of paucity, while the [illegible] condemned a few months ago.

CO-OPERATION A MATTER OF CHARACTER

[illegible] The question begged the need and [illegible] [illegible]

POOL'S CREDIT POLICY

Patrons of Alberta Pool Elevators [illegible]

In the majority of cases where credit is extended it is only for the benefit of a carefully selected list that [illegible] as a whole. This is certainly against the co-operative principle of equity which prevents the giving of [illegible]

* * *

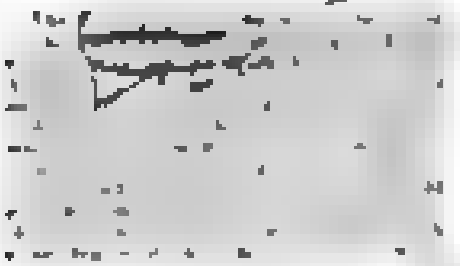
THE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

[illegible] years ago since the field crops produced in Canada in one year were worth nearly a billion and a half dollars.

Of course comparisons as between the value in a nation of its mines as against its farms are fruitless. [illegible] land [illegible] the [illegible]

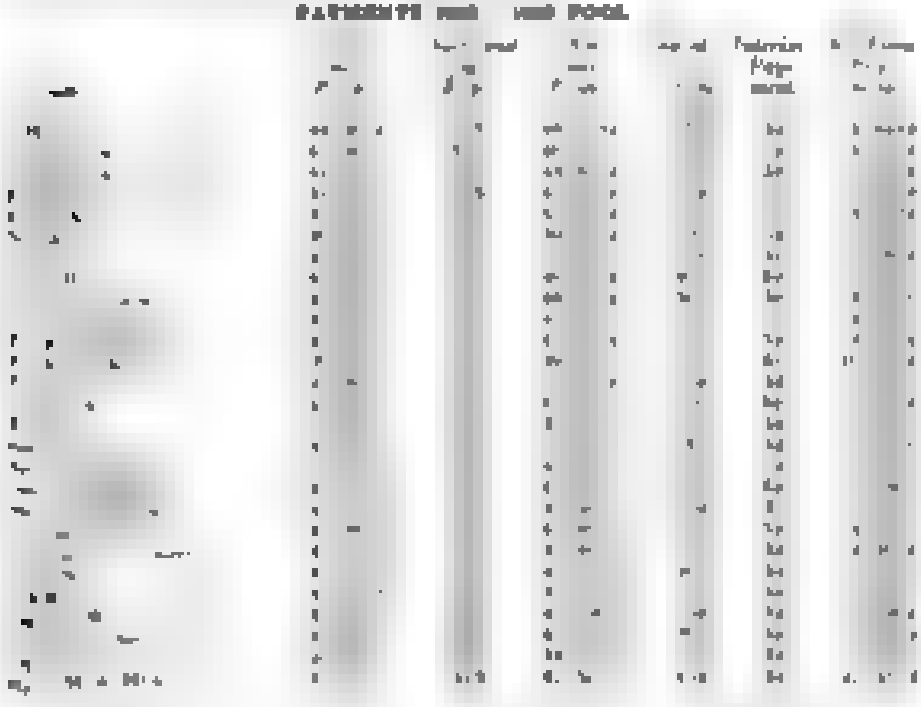
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Final Wheat Pool Payment 1932-33 Pool





PATRONS AND POOL



Saskatchewan Pool Purchases [illegible] Elevators



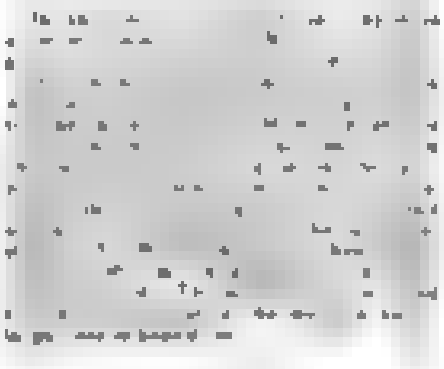
Manager Changes Under Consideration



Pools Opposed

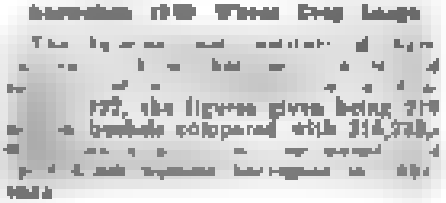


POOL DELEGATES ELECTIONS

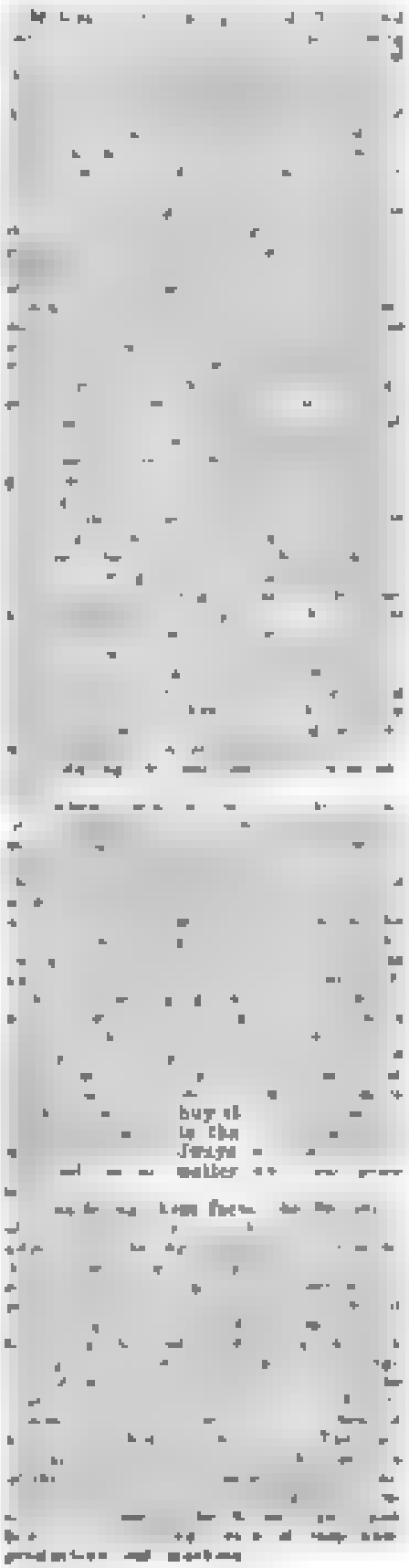


Australian Old Wheat Crop Large

[illegible] 1st, the figures given being 219 bushels compared with 214,738,



THE FAR OF TODAY



buy it in the large number



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Interests of the United Farm Women

U.P.W.A. Conference

Macleod and Miss Wight gave enjoyable talks, after the meeting a chicken supper was served.

Beaugarde. — West guests of Wasset U.F.W.A. [illegible] Mrs. Price speaker [illegible] members and friends attended [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] supper.

Wyton. — Heard a very interesting paper by Mrs. [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] making a quilt for [illegible].

Chinook. — [illegible] children [illegible] meeting.

Wild Rose. — [illegible]

Stetton. — [illegible]

Bebb. — [illegible]

Olds. — [illegible] Farm Women's [illegible] Week.

Balzac. — [illegible]

Tudor. — [illegible]

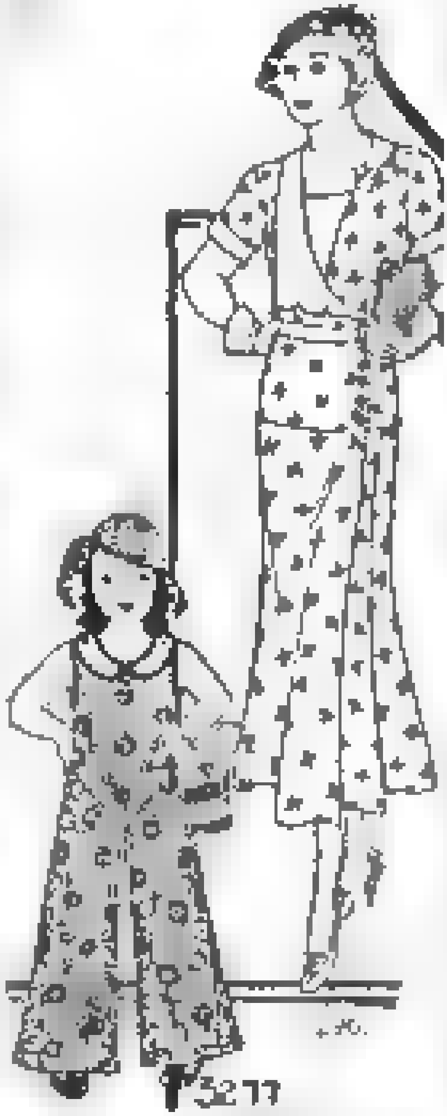
High River. — [illegible]

Coaldale. — [illegible]

Browning. — Mrs. H. K. Spence was the chief speaker at a recent meeting, when McCafferty and Sunnybrook U.F.W.A. and Browning U.F.A. Locals were guests. H. K. Spence and T. Swindlehurst also spoke, the former on [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Henry Woodrow.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

[illegible] The [illegible] mail.



No. 2[illegible] — Designed for sizes 34 [illegible]

No. 5277 — Designed [illegible]

The Dark Secret

"Have you and your wife ever had any difference of opinion?"

"Yes, but she didn't know it."

The Women's Luncheon at the C.C.F. Convention

The [illegible] of Women's Section

By [illegible]

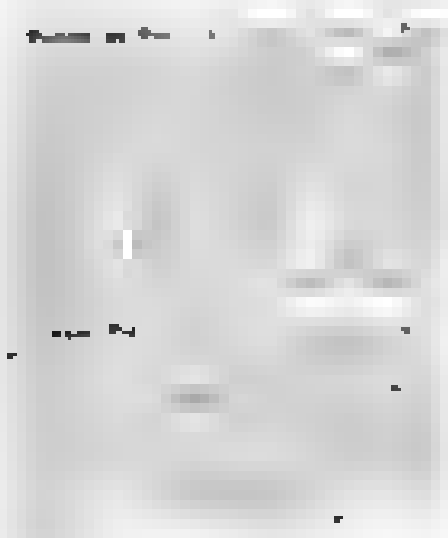
[illegible]

Talk of [illegible] Fair Play [illegible] Democracy

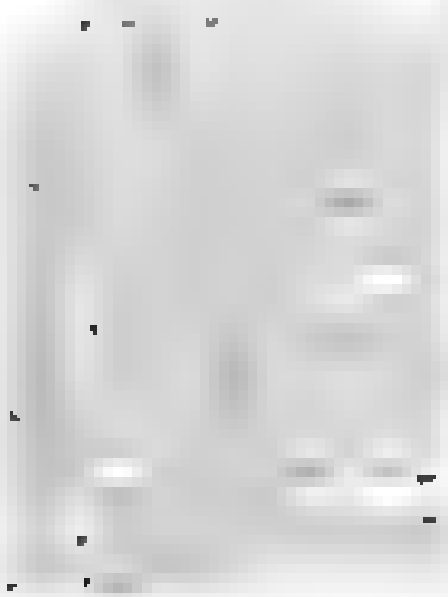
[illegible]

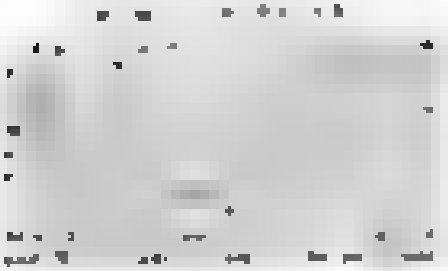
Seasonable Recipes

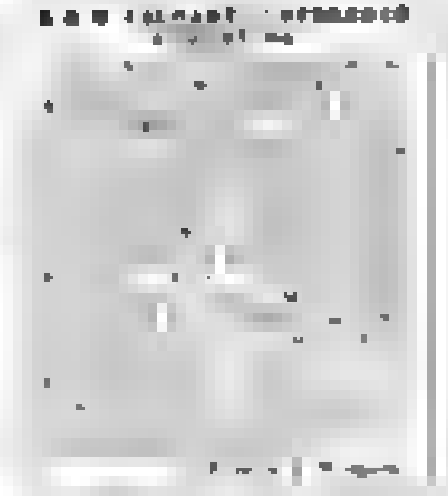
By AUNT CORNELIA



L. F. W. A. Conference















THE EMPRESS and CARLTON HOTELS

10 YEARS
Helping the Youth of Western Canada
Alberta College

Parents - Students

EMPIRE HOTEL

CALGARY
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HOTEL YORK

DOCTORING YOUR DAIRY HERD

U.F.A. Junior Activities

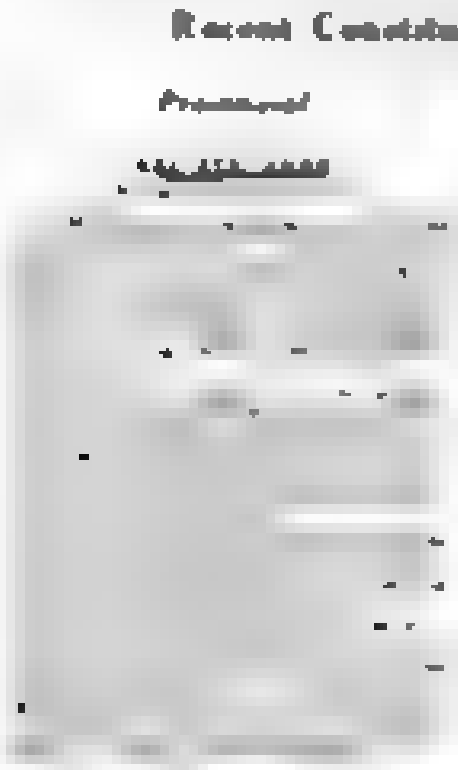
Mail Your Essays by Aug. 31

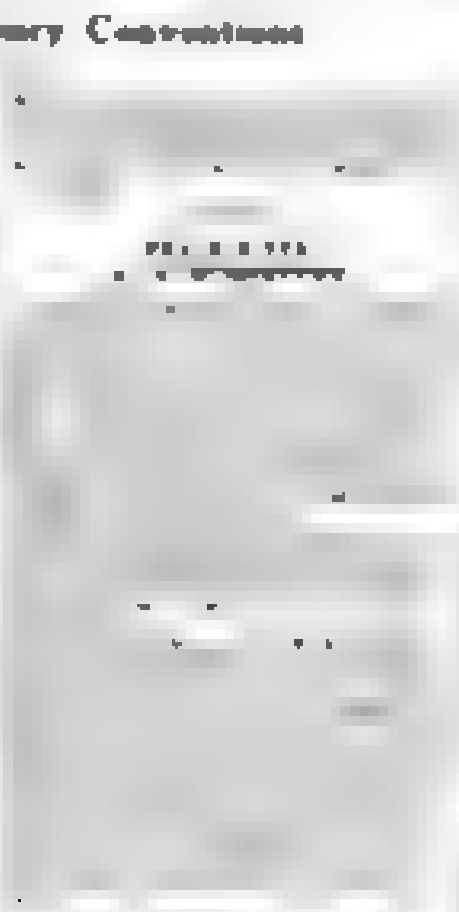
Kings of Junior Canada

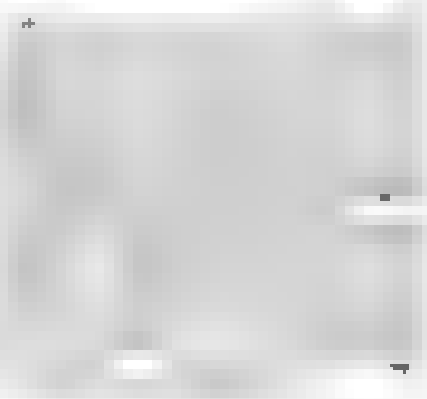
Among the delightful summer sports was a hike to the Banks

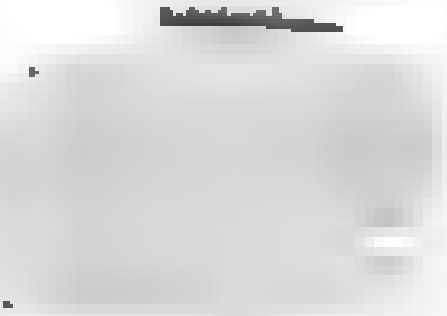
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

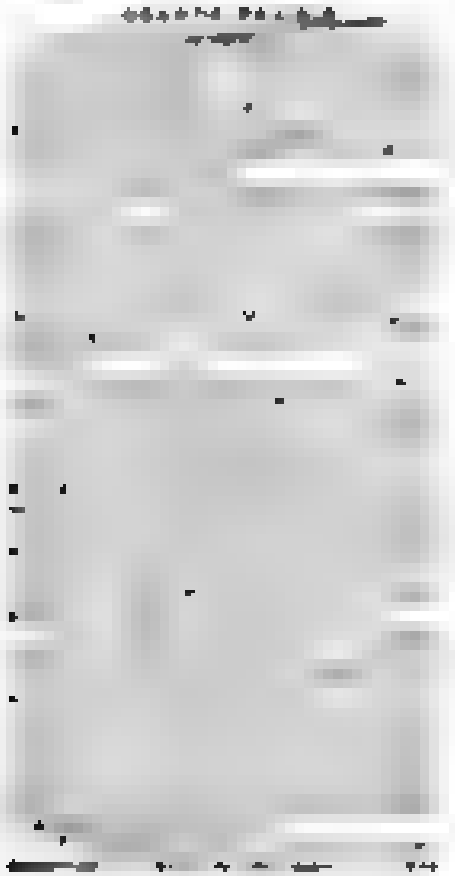
Recent Constituency Conventions

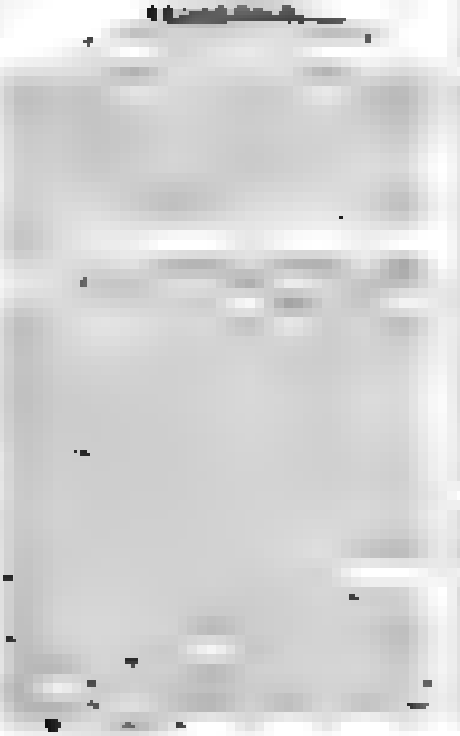


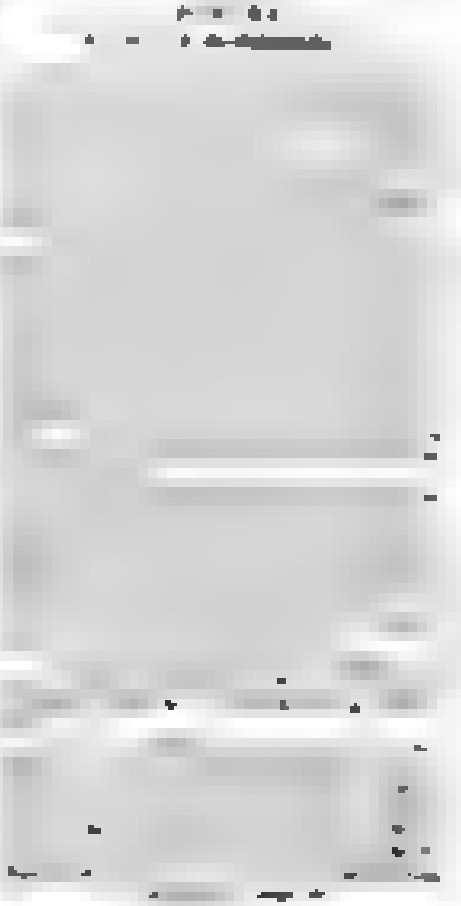




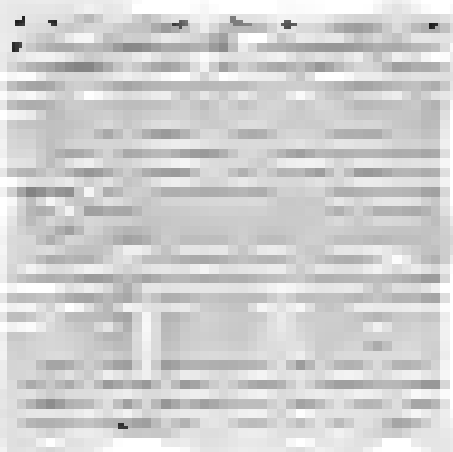


























inadequate must be such as to preserve decent human standards of living.

throughout the every other Co-operative Commonwealth Federal Government has control power during period of crisis must of course before the planned economy can be worked out. Owing to its constitutional powers the proposal to provide work and purchasing power for those now unemployed is a far reaching one and is only one of the many which will be necessary if we are to build up a sane and healthy economic life. Such a scheme would be financed by the issue of Dominion notes, which would not be redeemed but would remain in circulation as a permanent addition to the currency. The amount of notes issued would be determined by the needs of the situation, and would be limited by the increase in the production of goods and services which would result from the scheme. The notes would be issued to the Provinces in proportion to their population, and would be distributed by the Provincial Governments to the municipalities in proportion to the number of unemployed in each municipality. The municipalities would use the notes to pay wages on relief works, and would be required to accept them in payment of taxes. The notes would be withdrawn from circulation as taxes were paid in, and would be destroyed by the Dominion Government.

Such a scheme would not only provide employment for the unemployed, but would also increase the purchasing power of the people as a whole, and thus stimulate industry and trade. It would be a temporary measure, to be withdrawn as soon as normal conditions were restored. It would not involve any permanent increase in the national debt, but would merely substitute Dominion notes for bank credit. It would not be inflationary, because the notes would be withdrawn from circulation as soon as they had served their purpose. It would not be a dole, because the unemployed would be required to work for the wages they received. It would not be a subsidy to industry, because the wages would be paid by the Government, not by employers. It would not be a form of socialism, because the industries would remain in private hands. It would be a practical measure, which could be carried out within the framework of the existing economic system. It would be a step towards the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Man now knows how to produce enough for all his needs. He has the machines, the power, the raw materials, the technical skill, the organizing ability. But he does not know how to distribute the goods he produces. He has not learned how to control the forces he has released. He has not learned how to live in peace with his neighbours. He has not learned how to govern himself. He has not learned how to control himself. He has not learned how to be free. He has not learned how to be happy. He has not learned how to be good. He has not learned how to be wise. He has not learned how to be human. He has not learned how to be a man. He has not learned how to be a woman. He has not learned how to be a child. He has not learned how to be a parent. He has not learned how to be a teacher. He has not learned how to be a student. He has not learned how to be a worker. He has not learned how to be a leader. He has not learned how to be a follower. He has not learned how to be a citizen. 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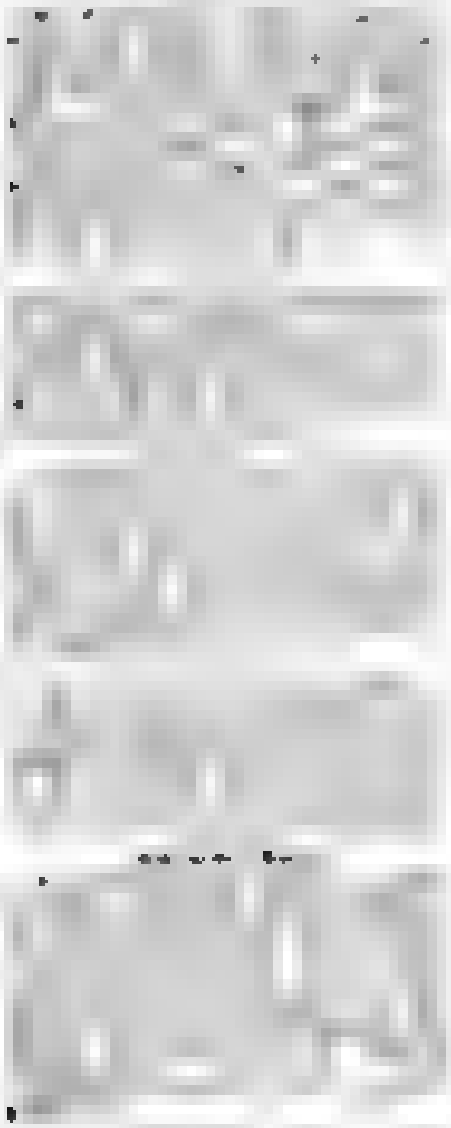
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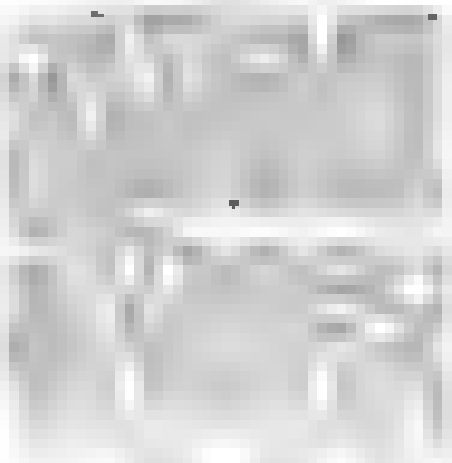
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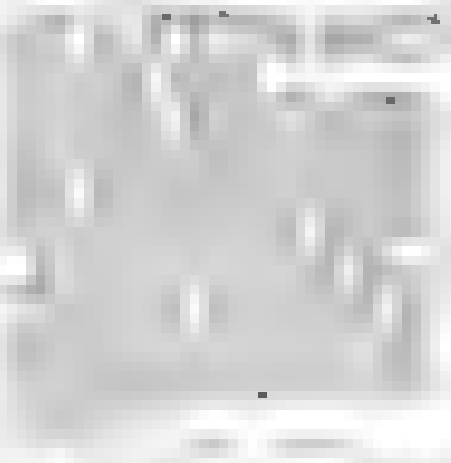
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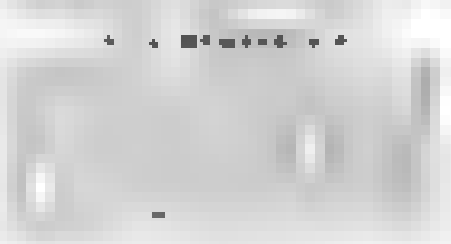
U.F.A. Executive Calls for Creation of Wheat Board

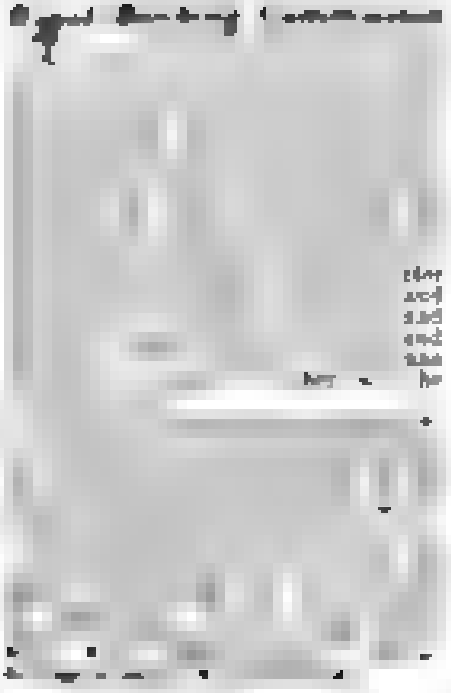


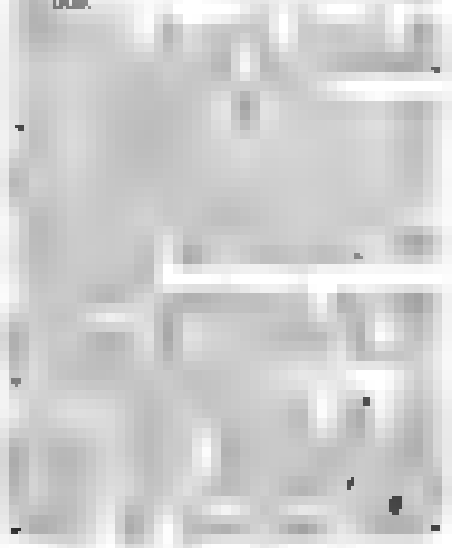










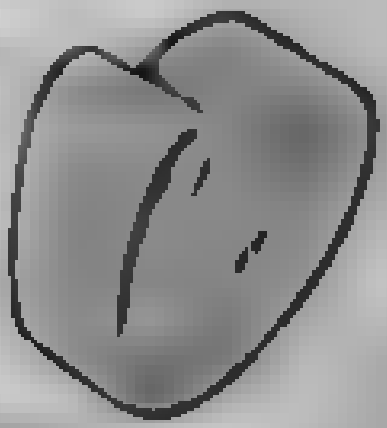




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given to the Little Bow Provincial Convention. The convention then paid a silent tribute to the memory of the late L. P. Pinkerton.

C. L. Gibbs, Labor M.L.A., of Edmonton, gave a comprehensive review of the aims of the C.C.F., showing how the interests of the farmers and the city workers were interwoven. His address was enthusiastically received.

E. J. Garland, M.P., then addressed the meeting. "In a speech scintillating with gems of wit and hard commonsense," says the *Gleichen Call*, "he held his hearers' interest to a high pitch during the hottest hours of a hot afternoon. He described the last session of Parliament in such a fashion that his audience felt that they were sitting with him in the House of Commons. His descriptions of Members of the House of the different parties was particularly good and highly appreciated. He was undismayed by the fact that his constituency had been destroyed by the redistribution and showed how it could be turned to the advantage of the movement. Mr. Garland received an ovation at the close."

The Juniors had charge of the evening session and gave a good program of songs, speeches, sketches, etc. Junior members from all parts of the constituency took part, travelling upwards of a hundred miles, in some cases, to be present.

Coming Conventions

FEDERAL

Vegreville.—At Chipman, in the Community Hall, on August 15th, starting at 10 a.m. Speakers for the day will be Premier Brownlee and President Robert Gardiner, M.P., states the secretary, W. F. Shaw.

PROVINCIAL

Hand Hills.—At Hand Hills Lake Clubhouse, on August 2nd, commencing at 10 a.m.

Didsbury.—On August 10th, commencing at 11 a.m., in the Keiver Lake Pavilion. A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., will address the convention.

Pincher Creek District Meeting Enthusiastic

One of the most enthusiastic and successful meetings ever held in the Pincher Creek district took place on July 28th, when U.F.A. Locals from the vicinity responded to an invitation to a joint gathering, issued by New Yarrow Local. About one hundred persons attended, including an exceptionally large number of young people, and excellent addresses were given by H. B. MacLeod, U.F.A. Director, who discussed organization matters, laying special stress on the great value to the farm people of the co-operative movement and describing the savings which they can effect by bulk purchasing through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee, and by George G. Coote, M.P., who, in splendid form, analysed the causes of the breakdown of the present economic and financial system, and showed the necessity for social reconstruction.

The meeting reflected great credit on the chairman, Brock Godfrey, who presided most efficiently, and upon W. F. Blackburn, president, and G. W. Cummins, secretary, and other members of the Local who had arranged the gathering. Refreshments were served by the ladies.



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after which there was a dance for the young people.

Evidence of increased interest in the U.F.A. movement was shown at a meeting at Spring Ridge held on the following day, when Mr. Coote and Mr. MacLeod gave addresses and W. H. Shield, M.L.A., who was in the chair, spoke on various important issues.

"Political Servants of Capitalism"

The *Montreal Witness* of July 26th, speaking of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, says no greater testimony could be given to the importance of this new body "than the fact that newspapers in the larger cities have standing orders never to mention the C.C.F. in any of its local activities." Evidently the public is to be kept in ignorance of the growth of the C.C.F. and misinformed as to its purpose, so far as that can be accomplished by the daily press. As the daily press can do a good deal in that line it behooves the C.C.F. to offset its influence by a publicity campaign of its own.

Something has been done in that line already by the publication of a few pamphlets and leaflets, all very interesting and informative. In one of these, "Political Servants of Capitalism," Mr. William Irvine, M.P., for Wetaskiwin, answers the arguments brought forward by Mr. Lawson for the Conservatives and Mr. MacKenzie King for the Liberals, against the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; and, to quote Mr. Woodsworth in a foreword to the pamphlet "has the last word." He has indeed. Mr. Irvine is positively devastating and has great fun with both gentlemen, but especially with Mr. MacKenzie King. He employs the method known as reducing to the absurd, and there is very little left of the fine-sounding sentiments of either Mr. Lawson or Mr. King after Mr. Irvine has turned on them the cold light of reason. "When money is talking at the top of its voice," said someone, "it is hard to hear the still small voice that whispers 'fiddlesticks'." But Mr. Irvine's whisper (rather more than a whisper to be exact) of "fiddlesticks" is clearly audible above the loud talking of the political servants of capitalism whom he answers. If you have not read this pamphlet, get it by all means. It is worth several times the modest price at which it sells.—A.C.

"Political Servants of Capitalism" can be obtained from the U.F.A. Central Office, price 15 cents.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND CHURCHES

Declaring that the attainment of economic and social justice must be a major concern of the churches; stating that the U.F.A. looked to the churches of the various denominations to take a leading part in the struggle to that end, and commending the recent stand of the Toronto Conference of the United Church which has called for the reconstruction of the economic system on a basis of service instead of profit; William Irvine, M.P., addressed a gathering held in High River on July 29th in observance of U.F.A. Sunday. The various churches in the community combined for the occasion, their ministers attending, while H. B. Chisholm, vice-president of the High River U.F.A. Local, conducted the service.

Mr. Irvine's address, states a correspondent, was most powerful and inspiring and made a deep impression on the congregation. That it should be possible for starvation to stalk through a world whose granaries were bursting, was, he said, conclusive evidence of the essentially unchristian character of our present civilization. It was unchristian in the very basis of its financial and economic institutions.

WILL DISCUSS SOCIAL ISSUES

Problems of social reconstruction will occupy a prominent place in the discussions at the Alberta School of Religion of the United Church of Canada, to be held at St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, August 15th to 23th inclusive. Professor Harry F. Ward, Ph.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York, who is known as a fearless champion of advanced social policies, will give a series of lectures on "Christianity and the Decline of Capitalism," and related topics; George G. Coote, M.P., will lecture on three occasions on "Monetary Problems." An evening lecture by A. U. G. Bury, M.P., will be given on a subject to be announced. The president of the School of Religion is Rev. H. M. Horricks, B.A., B.D., R.R.2, Calgary.

Mr. Woodsworth's New Pamphlet

Supporters of the C.C.F. who, in their discussions with opponents and wavereers, encounter the question, "Who is this man Woodsworth?" will find a great deal of ammunition for reply in the pamphlet "A Plea for Social Justice." This pamphlet is a compilation of extracts from Mr. Woodsworth's Parliamentary addresses during the past three years. They give a very good picture of the outlook, philosophy and personality of the man who heads the C.C.F. and also, of course, a good deal of information as to the work that has been carried on in Parliament and the stand taken on various questions by the Labor and Farmer Co-operating groups. Copies of the pamphlet can be secured from the U.F.A., Calgary, at ten cents each.

MR. GOOD'S PAMPHLET

Of much interest is the pamphlet "Is Democracy Doomed?" by W. C. Good, formerly U.F.O. Member of Parliament, and published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto, at ten cents each. Mr. Good regards Proportional Representation and the abolition of the party system of Government as essential to the survival of democracy.

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